Government of Saskatchewan

Annual Report 1987-88

Saskatchewan
Parks, Recreation
and Culture

Annual Report 1987-88

Saskatchewan
Parks, Recreation
and Culture

For the fiscal year ending
March 31, 1988

OUR VISION

- ***Saskatchewan and its people enjoy a wealth of natural and cultural resources: parks, lands, fish, wildlife, forests, heritage, and artistic and athletic talent.***
- ***We are entrusted with the care of these treasured resources - to use, to develop and to perpetuate them for future generations.***
- ***We provide for and deliver a rich diversity of recreational experiences and economic opportunities.***
- ***We ensure first and foremost that the public is informed of and satisfied with the programs, facilities and support we offer. Our service is quick, attentive and friendly.***
- ***We fulfill government's expectations reliably and identify solutions and opportunities proactively. Prudence is our hallmark in managing public funds. Recognition and respect govern employee relations.***
- ***We believe in, enjoy and take pride in what we do. We are professionals, innovators and leaders in our field. We work as a team and have a positive impact on quality of life in Saskatchewan.***

Hon. Colin Maxwell hosted H.R.H. Prince Phillip at the RAMSAR Conference in Regina.

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Minister's Transmittal

To Her Honour, the Honourable Sylvia O. Fedoruk,
OC, SOM
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan

Madam:

I have the honour to submit the first annual report of the Department of Parks, Recreation and Culture for the year ending March 31, 1988.

The year was highlighted by the amalgamation of two former departments: Parks and Renewable Resources and Culture and Recreation. The new department, Saskatchewan Parks, Recreation and Culture, is one whose impact on the daily lives of residents of this province represents a significant contribution to the social and economic quality of life enjoyed in Saskatchewan.

Our programs serve to promote and enhance Saskatchewan's cultural and natural resources. In a broad sense, they include the social benefits of recreational pursuits, be they hunting, theatre, camping, visual arts, ethnic activities, sports, archaeology, nature appreciation, or fishing, among a host of other activities. Saskatchewan's parks, forests and Crown lands provide the setting for many of these activities.

In addition, the broad categories of "renewable resources" and "culture and sport" generate employment and economic opportunities for thousands of Saskatchewan residents throughout the province.

There were a number of major achievements enjoyed by the department during its first year of operation. One was the hosting of the 1987 conference of RAMSAR, the international convention on wetlands. During the conference, we celebrated the 100th anniversary of the Last Mountain Lake Bird Sanctuary, the oldest in North America and a RAMSAR site. As well, the Quill Lakes area was designated Saskatchewan's second RAMSAR site. We were honoured to have Prince Philip, President of the World Wildlife Fund for Nature, enroll the first landowners in Operation Burrowing Owl, a research, habitat protection and public awareness program regarding this threatened species.

Another accomplishment for the department was its receipt of the Federal-Provincial Parks Council Agency Merit Award for Special Achievement in Canadian Parks. The focus of the award was the 1986 Parks Act which established five new provincial parks, including Saskatchewan's first provincial wilderness park on the Clearwater River.

In August, Regina hosted the Western Canada Summer Games. The games included participation by the four western provincial and two territorial governments. As host province this year, Saskatchewan Parks, Recreation and Culture provided funding and assistance to the organizing committee to ensure the success of the games.

February, 1988 saw the largest contingent ever of Saskatchewan athletes, coaches, managers and officials at the Winter Olympics in Calgary. Department programs, including Best Ever, Athlete Assistance and Sask First, provided opportunities for people from across the province to pursue excellence and represent Canada at the Olympics.

The department's public participation program again had a successful year. The many new facilities, attractions and accommodations built over the past few years have greatly enhanced our provincial parks and recreational sites.

Department staff have performed their duties admirably during the year in the development and delivery of department policy and programs. In addition, they have come together in this year of change and adjustment to formulate a vision that guides the department today and into the future.

Respectfully submitted,

Colin Maxwell

Colin Maxwell
Minister

Deputy Minister's Transmittal

To the Honourable Colin Maxwell
Minister
Saskatchewan Parks, Recreation and Culture

Sir:

I respectfully submit herewith the 1987/88 annual report of the Department of Parks, Recreation and Culture.

Respectfully,

Douglas Cressman
Deputy Minister

Department Organization

The department is broadly organized into four major divisions: Renewable Resources, Operations, Culture and Sport, and Support Services.

Culture and Sport

The Culture and Sport Division includes the three branches responsible for developing policy and programs related to heritage, the arts and multiculturalism, and sports and recreation in Saskatchewan.

The role of the Heritage Branch is to facilitate the conservation, management and development of Saskatchewan's significant heritage resources and to foster a greater awareness and appreciation of the province's natural and cultural heritage. The branch operates the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History and Government House.

The Sport and Recreation Branch encourages people of all ages and abilities to participate in sport and recreation programs. It does so by providing organizational and financial assistance and program services to sport and recreation groups at all levels in the province.

Opportunities for access to and participation in the literary, visual and performing arts, and multicultural activities are encouraged by the Arts and Multicultural Branch. The branch also promotes the economic and social benefits of participation in artistic and multicultural activities.

Renewable Resources

The Renewable Resources Division, which includes five branches, is responsible for developing integrated policy and programs related to Saskatchewan's parks, wildlife, forestry, fisheries and resource lands.

Provincial parks, recreation sites, campgrounds and provincial historic parks are developed and managed through comprehensive planning, policy and programming provided by the Parks Branch. Park management strategies, facility development plans and park visitor programs are key responsibilities. The branch also administers the Regional Parks Program, supporting local operation of 101 regional parks throughout the province.

The Wildlife Branch manages the wildlife resources for the benefit and use of Saskatchewan residents. It sets hunting seasons, regulates hunters, reintroduces extirpated wildlife species to the province, develops programs to prevent wildlife damage to agricultural produce and property and administers the Firearm Safety/Hunter Education Program. It designs and promotes programs that enhance the co-existence of wildlife and agriculture in Saskatchewan. Important wildlife production habitats secured under the Fish and Wildlife Development Fund are administered by the Wildlife Branch.

The role of the Forestry Branch is to develop and administer programs for the management of the province's forest resources. Effective forest management is undertaken through Forest Management Licence Agreements negotiated with major industries, timber supply analyses, timber control, silviculture and forest inventory. Programming is directed particularly at optimizing social and economic benefits accruing from the forest resources for present and future citizens of Saskatchewan.

Management of the Saskatchewan fishery is the responsibility of the Fisheries Branch. Programs are designed to maintain fish stocks through fish conservation by regulating fish harvest and protecting fish habitat. Enhancement programs to increase fish stocks and broaden the range of fishing opportunities are also undertaken. The branch is responsible for monitoring the status and health of fish stocks, mobilizing underdeveloped economic potential in the fishery and allocating fish stocks to various user groups for optimum benefits to Saskatchewan residents.

Resource Lands Branch is responsible for the administration,disposition and management of the province's 31.5 million hectares of Crown resource lands. It develops and co-ordinates plans, policies, procedures and program alternatives to allocate and manage resource lands for the continuous social and economic benefit of Saskatchewan people.

Operations

The Operations Division is responsible for delivering to the public the department's fisheries, forestry and fire protection, parks, resource lands and wildlife programs at the field and district levels. Operations ensures that legislation and regulations governing these programs are adhered to and enforced where necessary.

Division activities are carried on throughout the southern portion of the province by the Saskatoon, Melville, Regina and Swift Current regions. Southern field operations also include operation of the Echo Valley Conference Centre, the Operational Visitor Services Unit and the Provincial Enforcement Unit. In the northern half of Saskatchewan, activities are undertaken through the Meadow Lake, Prince Albert, Hudson Bay and La Ronge regions. Forest Fire Management Branch is an important component of the division's northern field activities.

Operating and maintaining provincial parks, recreation sites, picnic sites and campgrounds accounts for about 35 per cent of regional activities. This includes construction and maintenance of facilities, upkeep and enhancement of park grounds, provincial park security, providing information to visitors, operating recreation facilities such as golf courses and pools, and providing interpretive, recreation and aquatic programs. Winter activities include cross-country ski and snowmobile trail construction and maintenance. The Operational and Visitor Services Unit provides central administration and policy direction for park operation and customer services.

Forest fire detection and supression account for over one-third of Operations' activities. The Forest Fire Management Branch provides central services for forest fire prevention, detection and fire suppression, aircraft contracting, equipment supply, technical services and staff training. The four northern regions recruit and supervise the ground forces necessary to put out fires.

Wildlife activities concentrate on enforcement related to poaching, night hunting and illegal traffic of wildlife as well as routine enforcement of laws. Other wildlife activities include prevention of damage to crops or property by beaver, bear, and other big game and waterfowl, as well as assisting in wildlife surveys. The Provincial Enforcement Unit provides overall co-ordination and leadership in fish and wildlife enforcement.

Fisheries work includes enforcement of sport, commercial and domestic fishing regulations, stocking of waterbodies, and capital development of fish enhancement projects.

Activities related to forestry and Crown resource lands include issuing land use leases and permits related to forest use, wild rice and surface disposition for mineral exploration. A variety of forestry and land use inspections are performed to ensure compatibility with the resources under the department's jurisdiction.

Support Services

Support Services Division provides ongoing support for the achievement of the overall goals of the department. It consists of four branches:

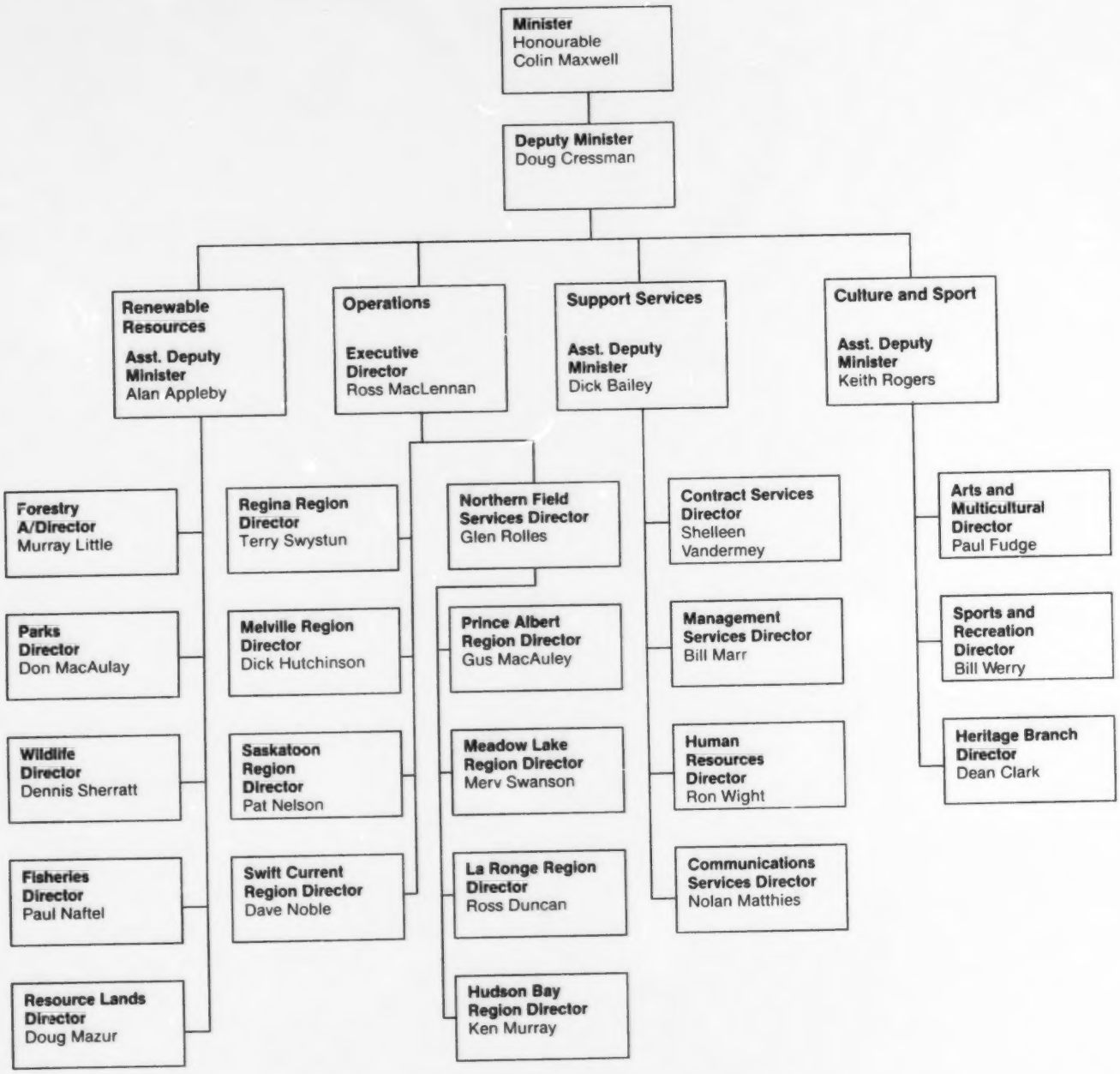
Management Services Branch provides support services to the department in the form of accounts and payroll administration, budgets and financial management, corporate planning and evaluation, property management, and computer systems.

Effective communication and promotion of the department's programs and policies within the department and to the public are provided by Communications Services Branch.

Overall management of the department's capital program, including the design and project management of buildings, roads, services and facilities in parks and on resource lands is provided by Contract Services Branch. The branch also operates the province's radio communications system. The branch provides contract administration and maintenance management services. The development and leasing of private and public facilities by the private sector in the park system is also managed by the branch.

Human Resources Branch provides personnel management support to employees and managers in the form of staffing, staff development, classification, employee relations and general personnel services.

Department Organization Chart (at Dec. 31, 1988)



Department Accomplishments

Department Amalgamation

On April 1, 1987 the Department of Parks and Renewable Resources and the Department of Culture and Recreation were amalgamated to form Saskatchewan Parks, Recreation and Culture.

Amalgamation activities included merging the support service functions of the former two departments into the Management Services, Human Resources and Communications Services Branches. That involved movement of Culture and Recreation support staff to department headquarters at 3211 Albert Street, Regina. Full physical integration of the Regina and field offices of the two former departments is scheduled to be accomplished by March, 1989.

Enforcement Operations

Illegal hunting and wildlife trafficking have been on the increase and continue to become more serious and sophisticated. In an effort to curb these activities, the department expanded its Enforcement Unit operations. A special investigation section was formed to co-ordinate plainclothes and undercover investigations into illegal wildlife activities.

The department worked in co-operation with fish and wildlife agencies of neighbouring provinces and states to solve a number of cases that now await trial.

Integrated Resource Management

The Integrated Resource Policy Unit co-ordinates multi-disciplinary programs and problems of the department. These included interdepartment programs such as Indian and northern development programs. The unit administered the legislative program and managed the department's geographic information data base through a computerized geographic information system. The unit also provided policy guidance and research support in economic analysis of department programs and assisted with pricing its goods and services.

Human Resources

In 1987/88 the department amalgamation resulted in increased human resources activity in transfers, reassignments and organizational changes to meld the two departments into one.

Private investment initiatives, particularly in the provincial park system, resulted in staff reassignments and transfers as a result of redeployment efforts.

There were 337 staffing transactions during the year. As well, 54 classified service positions and eight labour service positions were involved in classification reviews. One hundred and fourteen employees retired under the Early Retirement Program.

The department offered three employee relations workshops to 50 staff to provide managers and supervisors with the skills to work effectively with their staff.

Eight formal grievances were filed during the year. Five were resolved and three were outstanding at year-end.

An increased emphasis on safety awareness and the establishment of occupational health and safety committees resulted in the establishment of 55 committees throughout the department.

Employment Equity

Department activities under the government's Employment Equity Program included employee awareness presentations and training, representation of target groups in publications and other materials, promoting employment opportunities for target group candidates, and ensuring physical accessibility for physically challenged people when undertaking new developments in provincial parks.

Staff Development

The department allocated 2,909 person-days to staff development activities during the year.

Staff development focussed on administrative and interactive skill development of supervisors and middle managers. Training in computers, management development and communications skills was emphasized for all staff. Technical and professional staff were provided with opportunities for technical skill development.

Middle and senior managers participated in a variety of development opportunities. Nearly one-quarter of the department's middle managers took part in a formal management skill development program to prepare them for the changing demands of the future.

Other training activities included first aid, fire supression, all-terrain vehicle use, defensive driving, explosives handling and transportation, employee relations, supervisory skills, managing human performance, participation in the Conservation Officer Career Development Program, and a variety of Public Service Commission courses.

Internal Management

There were a number of undertakings during the year that provide a continuity of efficient and effective management for the department. They included:

- integration of programs from the two former Departments of Parks and Renewable Resources and Culture and Recreation in the areas of accounts, payroll, systems and property management;
- introduction of a new fiscal forecasting system to help executive management more effectively manage the department appropriation;
- co-ordination of the department's 1988/89 corporate plan;
- development of a department Informatics Strategy Plan for 1988 through 1991;
- expansion of the Cash Register Information System, a timely reporting system of financial information to the Revenue and Expenditure System.

Program Accomplishments

Parks

The department is responsible for Saskatchewan's park lands, including 31 provincial parks, 21 protected areas, eight historic sites and 173 recreation sites. Support funding and consultation are also provided to the 101 regional parks. In 1987, approximately 7.0 million people visited Saskatchewan's provincial parks, regional parks and recreation sites, and enjoyed more than one million days of camping.

Through the co-operation of commercial operators and the development and implementation of visitor services programs, park visitors are aided in using and enjoying the full recreational, interpretive and educational potential of the provincial park system year-round. In addition, the department protects and manages the significant resources of all Saskatchewan's park lands.

Park Management

The Parks Act

The Parks Act, proclaimed in 1986, has been widely acclaimed. In August, 1987, the department received the Federal-Provincial Parks Council Agency Merit Award for Special Achievement in Canadian Parks.

In 1987, a comprehensive park rates and fees package was introduced for the parks system. A number of park fees, including camping and park entry fees, were increased — the first major increase in the past five years. The new fees represent more accurately the costs involved in providing park services, and help to pay for a number of new services such as campground service centres and electrified campsites. The new fees package also covers a broad range of resource use activities in parks, such as non-recreational-use leases, seismic lines, grazing and haying.

Park Management Strategies

As part of the ongoing program to manage park use and development, park management strategies have now been completed for six provincial parks. The department received a Saskatchewan Design Council Award for the Clearwater River Provincial Wilderness Park Management Plan. For Moose Mountain Provincial Park, the strategy's recommendations are being discussed and/or phased in as required. Progress was made toward completion of strategies for Nipawin, Lac La Ronge, and Saskatchewan Landing Provincial Parks.

Parks System Planning

A Park System Plan, initiated in 1985/86, proposed a long-term, priorized plan for the future growth and development of the provincial park system. The plan considers both the protection of representative and unique natural environment areas and the provision of recreation and tourism development opportunities. It will be reviewed with the public in the near future.

Park Land Reserves

As a follow up to the Park System Plan, discussions were initiated toward the designation of park land reserves in two candidate areas: Athabasca Sand Dunes and Great Sand Hills. The Athabasca Sand Dunes is being actively pursued.

Interprovincial Park Committee

A committee was established between Alberta and Saskatchewan to investigate the feasibility of establishing interprovincial parks along their common border. Two areas under investigation are Cold Lake-Meadow Lake Provincial Park and the Cypress Hills.

Facility Planning

A five-year capital budget forecast was updated and compiled for all the department's parks and recreation-related projects. The document guides immediate priorities as well as long-term public and private capital expenditures.

Planning and design for major park facilities included a new west-side entry for Meadow Lake, campground expansion and service centre at Douglas, core area landscaping at Cypress Hills, redevelopment of Minowukaw Beach at Candle Lake Provincial Park, trout pond development for the disabled at Candle Lake, St. Victor Petroglyphs Provincial Historic Park redevelopment and the Last Mountain Lake Trail.

Locations and conditions were determined for a variety of private commercial developments on park lands, including a craft shop at Duck Mountain, gas station at Cypress Hills, cottage subdivisions in Saskatchewan Landing Provincial Park, and resort lodges at Duck Mountain, Cypress Hills and Moose Mountain Provincial Parks.

The department provided planning assistance to several regional parks and to the Saskatchewan Parks and Recreation Association in the development of a park resource manual.

Zoning

A draft zoning scheme was prepared in order to establish a consistent basis for further management and development of park lands. The scheme, which will be discussed with the public, encompasses seven zones ranging from a development zone, which provides for intensive recreation and development, to wilderness and protection zones, where little development or resource extraction will be permitted.

Resource Management

To better manage resource extraction activities on park lands without jeopardizing the department's protection or recreation goals, policy guidelines are required that are consistent with park classification and zoning. As a follow up to the report entitled "Resource Management Framework", a number of agencies were contacted to discuss future use of park lands.

Moose Mountain's clubhouse is one of many new initiatives in Saskatchewan's provincial park system.

A policy and procedure was developed to manage oil and gas development on park land, including Moose Mountain Provincial Park and Bronson Forest Recreation Site. Essentially, this activity will be permitted subject to approval of development plans in resource management zones where it will not conflict with recreation and preservation objectives. As well, the department handled other resource issues within parks.

Household Survey

The department conducted a household survey after the 1987 summer season to ascertain what the public looked for when visiting provincial parks. Results were compiled and a report submitted. The department will consider the results in development of a marketing strategy for the park lands system.

Park Programs

Visitor Programs

Park visitor programs range from water safety-based swimming lessons to activities that interpret the significant natural and historic resources found in parks.

During the year, more than 122,000 visitors participated in programs conducted by park staff.

- 33,836 attended historic park programs of which 23 per cent were school groups
- 5,433 participated in swimming lessons
- 82,896 attended other programs, of which 11 per cent were school groups

New interpretive displays were installed at two parks. At Last Mountain House, period room exhibits recreating the interior of the 1870 fur trade post were opened with a resultant increase in visitors. At Moose Mountain, an exhibit illustrating and explaining the flora, fauna, geology and history of the park was prepared for the visitor centre in the Chalet.

Regional Parks

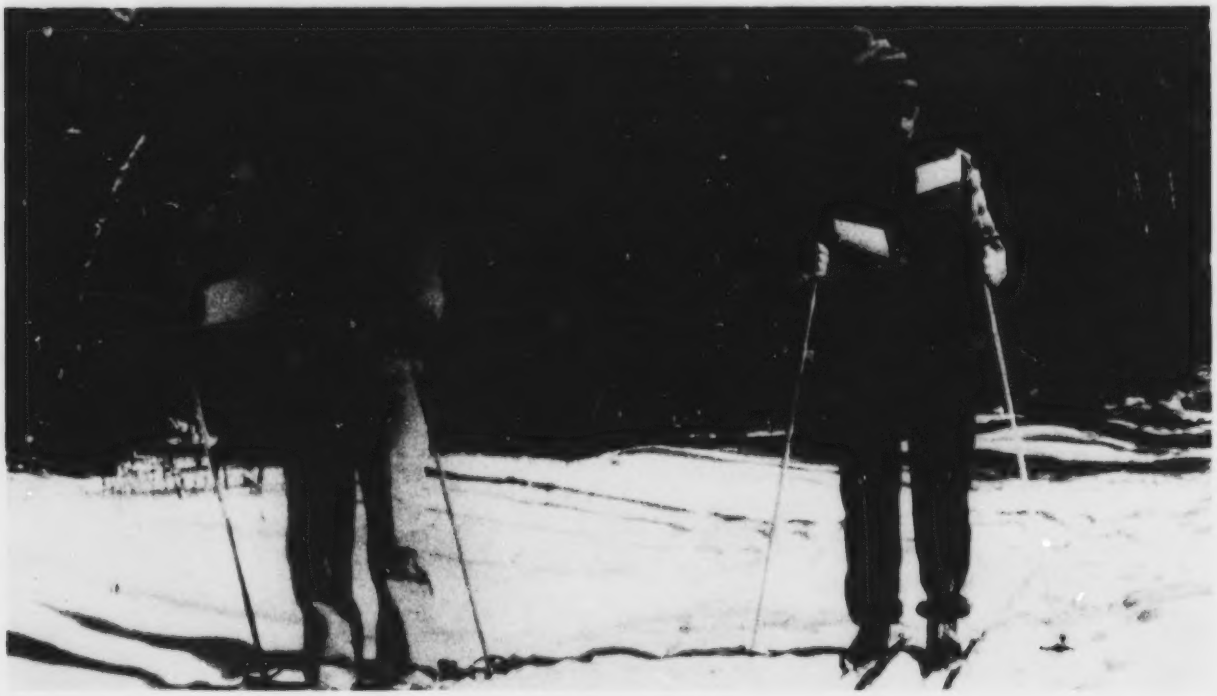
The 101 regional parks are operated by their own park authorities, while the province and local municipalities provide funding for their maintenance and capital development. During the year, the province provided approximately $2.4 million in capital and maintenance grants, while sponsoring bodies provided about $1.2 million. The more than three million visits to the regional parks in 1987 generated $5.9 million in direct revenue with substantial spin-off benefits to local communities.

Park Development

Facility Development

The department carried out a $3.8 million capital program in 1987/88. Some of the projects undertaken in provincial parks and recreation sites were:

- electrification of campgrounds at Nipawin, Pike Lake, The Battlefords and Saskatchewan Landing Provincial Parks;
- campground service centres at Douglas, Greenwater Lake and Meadow Lake Provincial Parks;
- campground expansion and improvements at Cypress Hills, Greenwater Lake and Crooked Lake Provincial Parks;
- Construction and upgrading of recreation facilities at Cypress Hills, Duck Mountain and Moose Mountain Provincial Parks;
- boat launch and dock facilities improvements at Saskatchewan Landing, Crooked Lake, and Lac La Ronge Provincial Parks and Boundary Dam Recreation Site;
- water system improvements in Saskatchewan Landing, Lac La Ronge, Good Spirit Lake, Duck Mountain, and Cypress Hills Provincial Parks and Jan Lake Recreation Site;
- well drilling and servicing of potable water supplies in various locations and testing potable water supplies in all provincial parks and recreation sites;
- upgrading sewage facilities at Duck Mountain and Cypress Hills Provincial Parks and sanitary landfill improvements at various locations;
- landscaping and irrigation system improvements at Saskatchewan Landing, Cypress Hills, Moose Mountain and Candle Lake Provincial Parks;
- afforestation improvements at various locations;
- continued church restoration at Stanley Mission Historic Site located within Lac La Ronge Provincial Park.



Private Investment Program

The department continued to encourage commercial development opportunities in provincial parks and recreation sites by the private sector. During the year, eight new businesses were established, attracting more than $3.2 million in private capital investment, 23.5 person-years of construction employment, and 16 person-years of operating employment.

New proposals approved during the year for facilities to be constructed or in operation by 1988/89 included a new accommodation complex in Moose Mountain Provincial Park; new store-fast food facilities at Pike Lake and Moose Mountain Provincial Parks; golf course improvements at The Battlefords Provincial Park and Elbow Harbour Recreation Site; and improvements at the Moose Jaw Wild Animal Park.

Commercial Leases

During the year, the department entered into 116 commercial lease agreements which covered 128 different facilities leased to the private sector. Facilities operated by the private sector included accommodation, golf courses, miniature golf, boat rentals, fast food services, stores and riding stables. As a result, more than $260,000 of lease revenue was generated.

Park Operations

Echo Valley Conference Centre

Echo Valley Centre hosted 235 groups ranging in size from 10 to 180 during the year. Approximately 1,140 students were enrolled in the Saskatchewan School of the Arts. During 1987/88, 28,000 bed-nights were occupied and 70,000 meals were served.

Improvements were made to washrooms and some guestrooms, and chimney and roof repairs were undertaken at the Centre.

Park Security

During the year, park officers evicted 317 persons and gave 456 notices of violations (warnings) compared to 244 evictions and 391 notices of violation in 1986/87. Convictions resulting from infractions of various sections of The Parks Act and regulations totalled 169 in 1987/88 compared to 401 last year.

Park Administration

An automated cash register system was implemented in Regina and Melville regions to improve administrative efficiency.

The department also implemented a maintenance management system to ensure effective and efficient park maintenance.

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Program Accomplishments

Sport and Recreation

The life of nearly every person in Saskatchewan is touched by sport and/or recreation to some degree. Sport and recreation contribute to the overall quality of life, in terms of athletics, fitness, and skill development. Sport and recreation also contribute a great deal to the provincial economy. It is estimated that $525 million was spent in Saskatchewan during the year on sport and recreation pursuits and that the jobs of more than 1,000 people are directly related to sport and/or recreation.

The department seeks to promote an understanding and appreciation of the importance of recreation and sport at all levels as well as ensure opportunities for and access to all sport and recreation activities and programs.

Western Canada Summer Games

Regina hosted the Western Canada Summer Games in August, 1987. More than 505 Saskatchewan athletes, coaches and managers participated in 30 sports. Saskatchewan placed fourth among the six provinces and territories that participated in the Games. The games involved over 3,000 volunteers and saw $8 million in capital development. The capital program was funded 50 per cent by the province and 50 per cent by the City of Regina. Regina now has the legacy of the Fieldhouse, upgraded sports fields, and improved track at Douglas Park.

The Games provided an excellent opportunity for the department to promote amateur sport in the provincial media. The department prepared and co-ordinated radio interviews, newspaper articles and photographs, and information on Team Saskatchewan during the Games.

Sask First Program

A joint effort between the department and Sask Sport Inc., the Sask First Program assists provincial sport governing bodies develop programs to significantly improve athletic performance at Jeux Canada Games. Coaching development, athlete/team development, hosting, official development and sport science are the major components of the program. Sask First has aided such athletes as Cyprian Enwacni, who came in ninth in the 200-metre dash at the 1988 Olympics, and Shelly Rhead, Canada's highest placing speed skater.

Employing 37 full-time high performance coaches, the program has involved more than 10,000 athletes. The Sask First Program is recognized as the most comprehensive of its kind in North America.

Saskatchewan Games

The Saskatchewan Games Program provides incentives for competition and development of Saskatchewan athletes. The next program will be the 1988 Saskatchewan Summer Games hosted by the City of Melfort in August, 1988. The department provides advice, assistance and financial support to each host society and the eight zone sport councils.

Saskatchewan Athlete Assistance

The department provided financial assistance to elite Saskatchewan athletes for training and competition costs through the Saskatchewan Athlete Assistance Program. The program was administered with support from Sask Sport Inc. and technical assistance from provincial sport governing bodies. In 1987/88, more than $340,000 was granted to 487 Saskatchewan elite athletes.

High Performance Training Centre

Financial assistance totalling $60,000 was provided to three nationally designated sport training centres located in Saskatchewan, including the Women's National Volleyball Training Centre, Regina; Multiple Events (Track and Field) National Training Centre, Saskatoon, and Soccer Regional Training Centre, Saskatoon.

Elite Coach Program

The department provided financial assistance through sport governing bodies to educational institutes and/or high performance clubs or teams to employ, on a cost-shared basis, a highly qualified coach to work with elite athletes or teams. Four provincial sport governing bodies received $80,000 in 1987/88.

National Coaching Certification Program (NCCP)

The NCCP is a nation-wide program that promotes and develops coaching excellence in some 50 sports. The department co-ordinated program delivery in Saskatchewan to assist coaches at all levels to improve their knowledge and skills. There are currently more than 17,000 participants registered with the NCCP in the province.

Provincial Coach Program

In 1987/88, the department provided grants in total of $255,000 to 15 provincial sport governing bodies to employ a provincial coach to upgrade coaching in a specific sport. These coaches worked with thousands of Saskatchewan athletes across the province during the year.

Provincial Hosting Grants

The department provided $48,326 during the year to 38 provincial sport governing bodies which hosted national and regional sport competitions in the province.

International Sport Exchange

During the year, Saskatchewan hosted a delegation of five sport officials from Jilin province, China. The delegation toured the province, examining our sport system and then attended the1988 Winter Olympics in Calgary. In addition, the department continued negotiations with Jilin province for future sport exchange programs.

Team Saskatchewan athletes demonstrated the province's hospitality during the Western Canada Summer Games in August.

Facilities Grants

The Provincial Cultural/Recreational Facilities Grant Program provided $32 million over five years ending March 31, 1988 to assist municipalities and non-profit organizations acquire, construct or renovate cultural and recreational facilities. Grants were available to all cities, towns, villages, Indian bands, organized hamlets and northern settlements. Over the five years of the program, 1,969 applications were processed for renovation and construction projects worth $248.9 million to which the department committed $28.81 million in grants.

Municipal Innovative Projects

The Municipal Innovative Projects Grant Program encouraged municipal authorities to examine new and innovative options for the design and delivery of services and programs in the areas of sport, culture, recreation and heritage. During the year, the department provided $100,000 in grants for innovative projects conducted by eight Saskatchewan cities.

City Services Seminar

The department hosted, in North Battleford, the annual City Services Seminar for senior parks and recreation officials and administrators from the 12 cities. The seminar provided a forum for cities to express concerns and share ideas related to parks and recreation.

Hosting Grants

Provincial Hosting Grants totalling $7,884 assisted five provincial recreation associations to host national and regional events in Saskatchewan.

Lotteries Trust Initiatives Programs

The department assisted designated provincial associations in undertaking initiatives that are of major significance to the development of recreation in the province. In 1987/88, the department assisted the Saskatchewan Parks and Recreation Association with the completion of a Structural Safety Assessment Program involving 146 skating rinks in 136 communities for a total expenditure of $190,000. It also assisted the Saskatchewan Recreation Facilities Association to implement standardized facilities operators' courses throughout Saskatchewan and to develop quality resources for use in conjunction with the courses.

Fitness

The department distributed information to the public and worked co-operatively with the Saskatchewan Parks and Recreation Association to promote fitness as part of a healthy lifestyle in Saskatchewan. In addition, the department, in co-operation with the federal government, co-ordinated Fitweek in Saskatchewan which attracted 23,915 participants and 200 sponsors in 264 projects across the province.

Seniors Fitness

The department worked closely with other government departments on issues concerning seniors' fitness and provided consultation to the Saskatchewan Seniors Fitness Association. The department is represented on the Standing Interprovincial Co-ordinating Committee on Aging which conducted "Seniors Forum '87 — Let's Talk Future" in Regina in October. In addition, the department will assist in organizing the first seniors' games to be held in Melville in July, 1988.

Skills Program for Management Volunteers

The federal-provincial Skills Program for Management Volunteers provided training opportunities to management volunteers of recreation, sport and cultural organizations at the community, provincial and national levels. In addition to assisting national staff of the program with the implementation of the program throughout Canada, the department worked with the Saskatchewan Parks and Recreation Association and La Commission Culturelle Fransaskoise, who delivered workshops on time management, marketing, planning, financial management, leadership and group dynamics.

Integrative Recreation Projects

The Integrative/Innovative Recreation Grant Program enhanced recreational opportunities and encouraged participation for persons who are disabled. During the year, non-profit organizations and communities received $30,000 in assistance to run 33 programs involving 2,389 participants.

Provincial Support

The Provincial Support Grant was available to designated non-profit organizations who made significant contributions to the development of recreation for youth and special needs groups. A total of $145,000 was provided for long-term, core funding to Youth Unlimited, and Boys and Girls Clubs in Saskatoon and North Battleford.

Organizational Development

The department assisted communities in providing effective and co-ordinated recreation services. It encouraged municipal boards to assess their programs and services with a view to improving quality and standards through an action plan. Workshops and resource information were provided in 10 related areas. In 1987/88, 80 workshops were conducted across the province involving 240 municipalities.

Volunteer Recognition

The Volunteer Recognition Program recognized the contribution made by volunteers active in program administration and delivery of recreation, sport, culture and heritage conservation at the local, regional and zone levels. In 1987/88, 72 volunteers were recognized at nine award ceremonies across the province. Grants totalling $17,000 were awarded to the zone planning committees to host volunteer recognition award banquets.

Fitness classes at Moose Mountain Provincial Park.

Regional Association Annual Conference

The department co-sponsored an annual conference of the 23 regional associations which provided 120 delegates with the opportunity to meet and exchange ideas of common interest. The conference was held in Estevan, hosted by the regional associations in zone one, with support from the Saskatchewan Parks and Recreation Association and Sask Sport Inc. The department contributed $5,400.

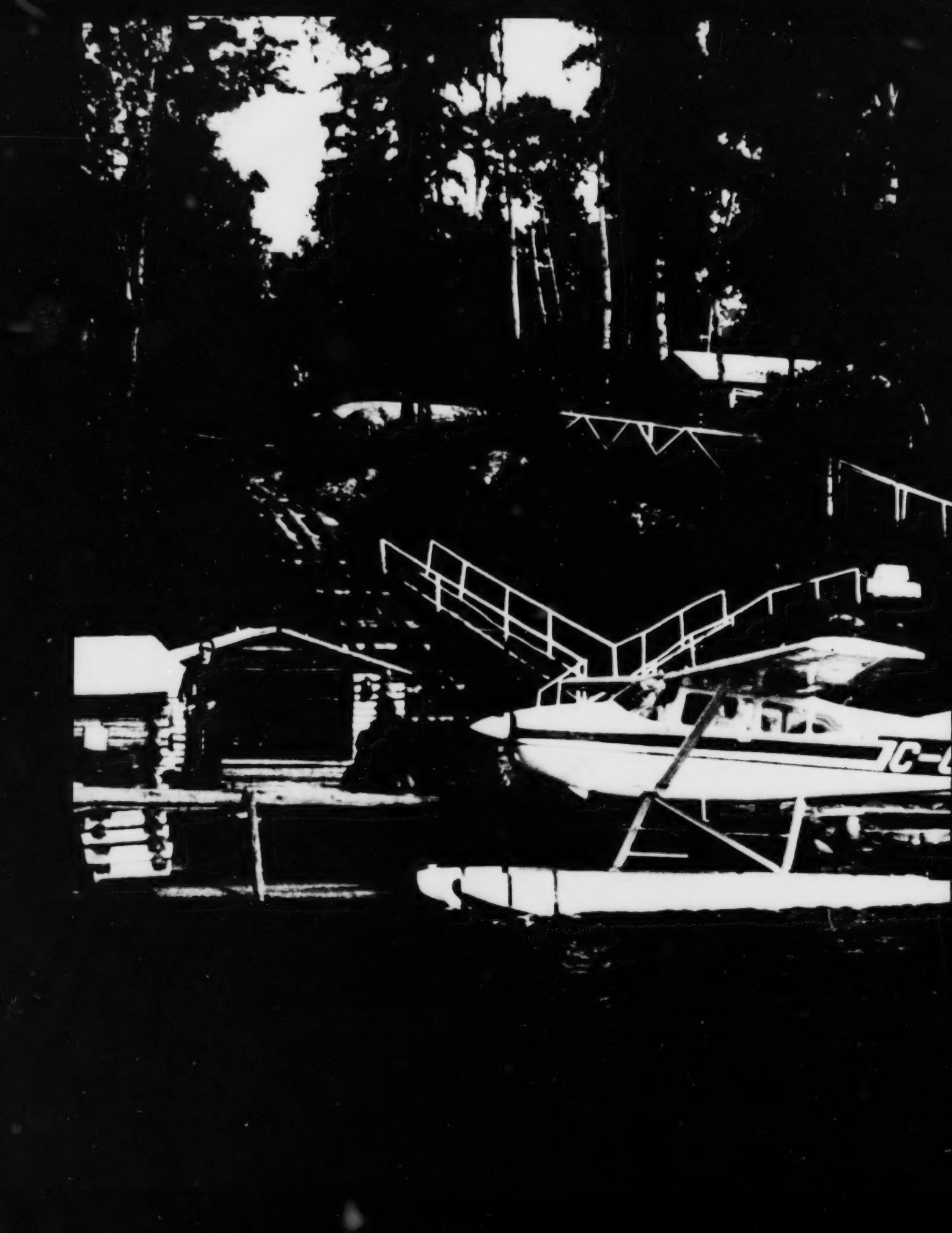
Zone Sport Development

A total of $128,000 was paid to the eight zone sport councils to facilitate the development and expansion of their sport opportunities.

The department sponsored a major planning workshop involving 80 participants representing the eight zone sport councils. Participants discussed department programs and services along with a framework for the development of sport at the zone level.

Northern Recreation Seminar

In March the department held a seminar to encourage northern recreation development by enabling 65 volunteers and professionals representing 25 communities to meet and further their training and understanding in sports and recreation. The seminar produced a number of recommendations which will provide a framework for the future delivery of department programs and services in northern Saskatchewan.



Program Accomplishments

Resource Lands

There are approximately 31.5 million hectares of Crown resource lands amounting to approximately 53 per cent of the provincial land base. The department administers the use, disposition and management of these lands in consultation with municipalities, industry, associations, interest groups, individuals and government departments and agencies. In conjunction with its land administration, the department also implements The Outfitter and Guide Regulations and is involved in the environmental review process of The Environmental Assessment Act as well as several provincial and municipal projects related to land use.

Land Management Planning

During the year, a draft of proposed resource lands regulations was completed. Changes to the regulations and revised outfitter and guide licensing procedures will be pursued in 1988/89. An inventory of trespass was completed which resulted in the formulation of a Trespass Action Plan.

Publications and brochures produced included Using the Crown Shoreline, Recreational Cottaging on Crown Land, and the revised Wild Rice Allocation.

Land Disposition and Tenure

Land uses requiring tenure rights included recreational and permanent residential structures, industrial and institutional facilities, livestock grazing, cultivation, traditional resource use (ie., trapping), wild rice cultivation, commercial services and resorts, mineral exploration camps and quarry and mining operations.

During the year, the department issued 150 temporary work camp permits, 1,390 wild rice permits, 44 new (unsurveyed land) northern leases, 44 quarrying surface leases and 727 miscellaneous use permits. Lease renewals totalled 135, assignments 297, and amendments 95. There were 315 outfitter licence applications received and processed. The department transferred 40 Crown lots to five northern communities. Also, 28 applications to purchase under the Crown Land Sales Program were received.

The private investment program resulted in two investment opportunities being advertised in the past year. In addition, 30 commercial agreements were concluded.

The introduction of the Crown Land Sales Program has given individuals the opportunity to purchase certain types of leasehold disposition. This program generated revenues of more than $307,240 during the fiscal year. For the same period, Crown land leases have generated $638,860 for a total revenue of $946,100.

The Crown resource land registry maintains more than 8,700 active land files.

Land Use Inspections

During the year, department staff inspected 725 recreational leases, 164 surface leases, 59 oil sites and 91 exploration work areas. An additional 286 outfitting sites, 429 building sites and 324 miscellaneous use permit areas were checked. As well as land use areas, 814 water use inspections were carried out.

Resource Lands Branch consulted with outfitters and guides throughout the province to initiate changes in regulations.

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Program Accomplishments

Heritage

The department manages and assists the development of the province's heritage resources under the provisions of The Heritage Property Act to ensure maximum social and economic benefits to the people of Saskatchewan. It carries out regulatory reviews of development projects, oversees the issuing of heritage investigation permits, maintains inventories of Saskatchewan's archaeological and historic sites, administers the designation of heritage properties, operates a heritage grant assistance program and provides architectural consultation and other information services to various client groups.

Archaeological Resource Management

The department processed a record 56 heritage investigation permits in 1987, including 20 for avocational archaeologists.

Several hundred land use and development proposals, including agricultural Crown land sales, oil and gas development, mines, electrical transmission lines and new subdivisions were reviewed to determine their potential effect on heritage resources. The largest proponent-sponsored impact assessments were the Rafferty-Alameda Reservoirs and Poplar River Mine relocation studies.

In-house impact assessment-mitigation services to private landowners and small-scale redevelopers continued. Forty-seven field projects were conducted involving the documentation, evaluation or salvage of 62 archaeological sites.

The department added 629 new sites to the Provincial Inventory during the year, bringing the total to some 10,000 sites. Inventory computerization was initiated to improve the efficiency and quality of services and to offer new and sophisticated research applications.

Field work continued at the Jelly Ranch site on the Arm River, with volunteer assistance from Davidson High School. The site contains 200 archaeological features, including a very rare medicine wheel.

Heritage Resource Development

During the year the department continued to identify sites of provincial or local heritage significance. The development of "A Systems Plan for the Development of Heritage Resources in Saskatchewan" was continued, with emphasis on sites and structures pre-dating 1905. The Plan, when completed, will identify gaps in Saskatchewan's heritage resource base and provide a solid rationale for local and provincial preservation initiatives.

Local participation resulted in the inclusion of the Watrous heritage property inventory into the provincial inventory program. There are now 4,800 entries from 443 communities in the provincial historic property inventory.

The number of Municipal Heritage Property designations increased to 425 from 401 during the year. Most of the cities and many of the towns and rural municipalities have designated heritage properties, while four sites have been designated as Municipal Heritage Properties on Indian reserves. Five courthouses received provincial designation this year.

Local heritage development was also supported through financial assistance for 26 interpretive plaques relating to the history of a community, building, person, event or organization.

Through matching grant assistance programs totalling $300,000, the department supported the restoration and redevelopment of 38 designated Municipal Heritage Properties in 1987/88. Owners of these sites and structures have contributed over $1.3 million in related construction.

The department supported eight heritage research projects during the year:

- Swift Current archaeological survey
- computer indexing of historical photo collection, Saskatoon
- Melhagen archaeological site assessment near Elbow
- Bill Richards archaeological site analysis near Saskatoon
- Saskatchewan stock growers history
- Niska archaeological site data analysis near Ponteix
- Fort a la Corne historical study
- History of the Archdiocese of Regina

Architectural Resource Planning

The year saw the commencement of a master specifications to set standards for historic construction projects. Educational slide presentations and lectures were given highlighting achievements in the development of the provincial inventory.

The department made on-site reviews of 12 municipally designated projects. It also oversaw consultant work on two provincially designated sites — a feasibility study and as-found record of the territorial government administration building in Battleford, and installation of a fire protection system for the Doukhobour Prayer Home, Veregin.

A special project undertaken this year was to design and create the provincial gift for Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip in honour of their visit to Saskatchewan. A replica of the gift, a book documenting royal visits to Saskatchewan, is on permanent display in the Legislative Library.

Museums Assistance

During the year, the department provided consultation to museums in more than 50 communities and sent out 23 museum start-up packages.

Heritage Branch completed a wide variety of restoration projects during the year.

The future of museums in Saskatchewan and across Canada was the focus of many discussions with the province's museum community. The result of these discussions will form the basis for a new provincial museums policy to be released by the department next year. As well, the department provided input into the development of a federal museums policy.

Museum and Gallery Grant Program

Operating grants totalling $415,000 were provided to 106 museums and galleries across the province. The Saskatchewan Museums Association received a $50,000-grant for the development and delivery of its training programs. A $15,000-grant was provided to the Saskatchewan Western Development Museums to develop an artifact conservation laboratory.

The development of conservation services for Saskatchewan's museums continued again this year as outlined in A Conservation Strategy for Saskatchewan Heritage Collections.

Museum of Natural History

The Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History collects, preserves, and interprets the natural and early human history of the province.

The year was highlighted with the opening in June of the large caribou-wolf diorama. Five years in the making, the diorama achieved a new standard of excellence for the Museum and has become a visitor favourite.

The Museum launched a six-year redevelopment program which will result in completely new galleries by 1993. Efforts were directed toward designing and building new geology and paleontology exhibits as part of the new Earth Sciences Gallery, scheduled to open in 1989. Initial planning was also undertaken for a new Archaeology/ Ethnology Gallery, scheduled to open in 1991.

A total of 170,712 people visited the Museum during the year compared to 229,585 in 1986/87. The decrease is due to the reduction in record attendance that had been generated by the "Megamunch" display and to increased tourist traffic to Expo 86.

School programs reached an all-time high, with 799 Discovery Room presentations made to 12,432 students. In an attempt to reach schools throughout the province, six classroom loan kits were developed consisting of specimens, artifacts, books and audio-visual materials. Response to the loan kits was excellent.

During July and August, five two-week summer school programs were conducted for 53 children and 98 family programs were presented to 5,089 people. In May, more that 800 children attended Megamunch's "65 million and one" birthday party. Another successful event at the Museum was the "Blood from Stone" travelling exhibit from the UBC Museum of Anthropology in Vancouver. A total of 747 people attended 10 presentations on prehistoric stone tool-making.

In addition to working on the new Earth Sciences Gallery, paleontology staff completed mounted skeletons of the Mosasaur, Brontothere and giant prehistoric bison, along

The completed caribou-wolf diorama was an instant crowd favorite at the Museum of Natural History.

with many smaller preparation and casting projects. Collecting areas included Avonlea, Shaunavon, Killdeer, Carrot River, Swift Current, Piapot and Lake Diefenbaker.

During the year, the Archaeology Unit worked on a storyline and plans for the new Archaeology/Ethnology Gallery, undertook a public archaeology project at Last Mountain Historic Park and developed a computerized data base.

The Life Science Unit conducted research into the population ecology of the merlin, the impact of pesticides on the burrowing owl, and the distribution of the black-tailed prairie dog. A Herpetology Sight Record Scheme was established with the Saskatchewan Natural History Society, and collecting trips were made to Val Marie, Weyburn-Estevan, Chaplin Lake and Little Manitou Lake.

The Conservation Unit focussed attention during the year on insect infestations in the lower gallery.

Extension activity was high, with more than 200 requests handled for information, advice or assistance. Considerable attention was devoted to the Museum's role in implementing the Provincial Conservation Strategy. Thirty scientific papers by curatorial staff were published or accepted for publication in journals.

During 1987/88, the first issue of "Museum Update" was published, together with the first two issues of the "Associates Newsletter". Noteworthy media projects included a CBC-produced three-minute segment for Sesame Street, a CTV segment on fossils for a national children's program, and a 12-part Cable Regina production on Saskatchewan archaeology.

The Museum of Natural History Associates' second year of operation was one of growth and activity. The volunteer, non-profit arm of the Museum was successful in obtaining charitable status this year as well as attracting federal and provincial grants to hire summer students to assist with the Museum's programs. During the year, 45 volunteers provided 1,339 hours of service to education programs, curatorial activities and the giftshop.

Government House Historic Property

Government House functions as a museum, meeting facility and offices of the Lieutenant Governor. It collects, preserves and interprets the early social-political history of the Northwest Territories and Saskatchewan, as well as the role of the Lieutenant Governor.

A total of 35,741 visitors toured Government House in 1987/88 with the year's highlight being the visit by the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh in October. A greater awareness of this facility as a unique educational experience was reflected in increased student visitation and participation during the year. More than 4,500 students, one-third of whom attended special programs, visited Government House, and school tours increased from 122 to 163.

Government House added 98 artifacts to its collection in 1987/88, bringing the total number to 5,391.

Program Accomplishments

Wildlife

Wildlife is used by Saskatchewan residents in a variety of ways to enhance their quality of life. Consumptive uses of wildlife include hunting and trapping, while non-consumptive uses include photography and enjoyment by naturalists. Approximately 80 per cent of Saskatchewan adults make use of wildlife in some way. They spend more than $172.6 million annually on recreational hunting, trapping and non-consumptive uses.

Habitat Protection

Critical Wildlife Habitat Protection Act

The department communicated with 1,000 ranchers in southwestern Saskatchewan regarding designation of portions of their leased Crown land under The Critical Wildlife Habitat Protection Act. The majority expressed no concern about the process. Department staff also worked closely and successfully with PFRA officials to ensure wildlife habitat was taken into consideration during pasture development planning.

Fish and Wildlife Development Fund (FWDF)

The wildlife component of the FWDF acquired 2,268 hectares (5,604 acres) of excellent white-tailed deer and grouse habitat during the year. The FWDF now holds approximately 34,644 hectares (85,605 acres) of wildlife habitat.

In 1987, the Heritage Farmstead and Schoolyard Program, co-sponsored by the department and the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation, was successful in enrolling 97 abandoned farmsteads and 71 country schoolyards. This brings the total to 347 farmsteads and 71 schoolyards.

Heritage Marsh Program

The Heritage Marsh Program partners agreed to proceed with the development of Luck Lake, the first of the "Third Generation" Heritage Marshes. The department will operate the waterfowl damage prevention program. Outstanding land securement agreements at Cheal Lake, northeast of Prince Albert, were signed with landowners and Crown land lessees.

Chaplin Marsh, the fourth Heritage Marsh, was officially dedicated in June at a ceremony organized by the department.

North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP)

The Quill Lakes Region "First Step" project proposal was refined by department staff working closely with other partners in the NAWMP endeavour in Saskatchewan. This $6-million project was subsequently endorsed by all Canadian and U.S. interests, and the 50 per cent U.S. funding share was assembled in that country.

Prairie Pothole Project

The five-year Prairie Pothole Project identifies new ways to preserve and improve waterfowl habitat on privately-owned land. The project is funded primarily by Wildlife Habitat Canada. Techniques developed during the project will be key components of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

The program has been well received by area farmers. Nearly 5,666 hectares (14,000 acres) have been secured through leasing agreements. This represents nearly 80 per cent of all the privately-owned upland nesting habitat eligible for the program in the RM of Antler. In addition, the Redvers branch of the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation installed 200 artificial nest structures and helped develop the nest cover plots which they fenced to exclude predators. The first of their kind in Canada, these fenced nest cover plots will be evaluated over the next several years.

Forest Habitat Management

Three hundred redundant forest roads were closed, including 200 in Fort a la Corne Provincial Forest. This will permit the natural rejuvenation of habitat on these roads and reduce excessive hunting pressure on big game populations by controlling access.

RAMSAR Conference

Saskatchewan hosted the 1987 RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, May 26 to June 5. RAMSAR is an international treaty promoting wetland conservation and research, especially pertaining to waterfowl.

Delegates represented international wildlife and conservation organizations, national governments, UNESCO, universities, and natural history and environmental protection societies. A noteworthy delegate was Prince Philip, a long-time advocate of nature conservation.

Saskatchewan was chosen for the conference site in recognition of the 100th anniversary of Last Mountain Lake Bird Sanctuary, the oldest in North America and a RAMSAR site. The Quill Lakes were designated as a RAMSAR site during the conference.

The department organized and hosted a banquet for the delegates which featured local multicultural entertainment.

Wildlife Depredation

Big Game Depredation

Prevention of damage to farm crops, property and livestock continued to be a priority of the department. Staff investigated 319 big game damage claims this year compared to 462 last year. The mild winter and early harvest accounted for the decrease in damage claims.

Electric fencing was the main technique used to prevent bear damage to apiaries. Permanent fences, temporary fences, intercept feeding and deterrent substances were used to prevent ungulate haystack damage. Work

Bolstering Saskatchewan duck production continues as a major focus of department resources.

continued on testing more effective field crop damage prevention techniques such as fencing, scaring and chemical repellents.

Intercept feeding programs at Cypress Hills, Greenwater Lake and Moose Mountain Provincial Parks, Big River, Thickwood Hills and Fort a la Corne were used to reduce elk and deer damage to agricultural produce.

Waterfowl Depredation

A dry fall and near normal harvest conditions made waterfowl damage much less of a concern than in the previous two wet fall seasons. Waterfowl damage prevention continued to be an integral part of wetland habitat development programs.

The department operated 2,144 hectares (5,298 acres) of permanent lure crop and 23 waterfowl feeding stations to control damage in major waterfowl staging areas.

Predator Control

The department again encouraged wolf trapping as a method to control livestock predation. Wolf trapping techniques were again featured in the trapper education program.

The coyote-snaring program, perfected in the sheep-raising areas around Saskatoon and tested successfully in the Fort Qu'Appelle and Estevan areas, was promoted for all sheep ranching areas in the province. The technique is effective in humanely controlling problem coyotes during the season when their fur is of the most value.

Wild Fur Management

The department conducted 13 trapper education courses, training 328 trappers in humane trapping techniques, pelt preparation and furbearer management.

As part of the department's fur enhancement program, nine pine marten were released into the West Block of Cypress Hills Provincial Park in addition to the 30 released last year. The marten were surplus animals obtained from the Fur Institute of Canada's Humane Trapping Research Centre. Preliminary winter surveys indicated that pine marten may be establishing themselves in the park. The department will continue to monitor the success of this program.

Threatened and Endangered Species

The department, in partnership with the Saskatchewan Natural History Society, Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation, World Wildlife Fund and Wildlife Habitat Canada, initiated Operation Burrowing Owl. The program's goals are to count the burrowing owl population, protect habitat, and increase public awareness of this threatened species.

His Royal Highness Prince Philip, President of the World Wide Fund for Nature, officially enrolled the first group of landowners in the program on June 4, 1987. The publicity associated with this event substantially increased public awareness about the burrowing owl. By year-end, 729 pairs had been located and 288 agreements signed with landowners to protect 7,317 hectares (18,081 acres) of burrowing owl habitat.

The department, with Ducks Unlimited Canada, Wildlife Habitat Canada, World Wildlife Fund and the Saskatchewan Natural History Society enhanced habitat for the endangered trumpeter swan at Adams Lake in the Cypress Hills, and improved a nesting area at Chaplin Lake for the endangered piping plover.

A provincial list of threatened and endangered species was completed to guide the department's endangered species efforts. National recovery plans for the peregrine falcon and whooping crane were also completed.

The department signed a five-year agreement with the Co-operative Falcon Project to guide the release of peregrine falcons in Saskatchewan. Peregrines were released in Regina and Saskatoon in accordance with this agreement.

The swift fox reintroduction continued in co-operation with the Canadian Wildlife Service. Five pairs of adults and their pups were released in July and 10 additional foxes were released in the fall. The mild winter appears to have allowed good survival of these foxes.

Wildlife Information and Education

Firearm Safety/Hunter Education

In 1987/88, 4,913 students graduated from Saskatchewan's Firearm Safety/Hunter Education Program and 128 new volunteer instructors were certified, compared to 5,893 and 194 respectively last year.

There were 32 firearm accidents during the year, three of which were fatal. This represents a 30 per cent increase over the previous year. Of the total, 14 accidents were hunting-related.

Project Wild

During the year, 666 educators were trained to use Project Wild materials during 35 workshops throughout the province. The program prepares educators to use curriculum-related classroom activities to teach conservation values and principles to school children.

Game Management

Licensing

In 1987, the licensing framework for hunting and trapping was altered with the addition of a Wildlife Habitat Certificate as a "parent" licence needed to make any other licences valid. In addition, fees were increased for some big game licences and for the South Saskatchewan fur licence.

White-tailed Deer

Fewer white-tailed deer hunters were afield in 1987 than in recent years, with a resulting decline in hunter recreation days. With fewer hunters, the total harvest declined from more than 34,700 in 1986 to 29,400 in 1987. However, excellent weather during the hunting season resulted in good hunting conditions and the hunter success rate was higher than previous years. Non-resident interest in hunting whitetails in Saskatchewan continued to grow, with a 55 per cent increase in licence sales over last year.

A significant change to the licensing system for whitetail hunting in 1987 was a one-licence concept for archery, muzzleloader and rifle hunting. Unsuccessful archers and muzzleloader hunters could use their unfilled either-sex licence in the regular November season. The change was welcomed by all hunters because it provided them with a chance to hunt with a primitive weapon without missing the regular hunt, if the primitive weapon hunt was unsuccessful.

Mule Deer

The 1987 mule deer management strategy was to stabilize mule deer populations in the primary range and allow a slight growth in populations in the peripheral range. As a result, the overall licence quota was reduced and the harvest dropped to just over 8,000 animals. Success rates remained high, but hunter recreation days declined slightly due to lower licence quotas.

Moose

1987 licence sales, hunter recreation days and harvest declined somewhat from 1986, but good moose hunting was reported, particularly in the early season. Mild late fall weather reduced access to more remote hunting areas resulting in lower than normal success in the late season. Hunters had good success in the new special quota season in the Thickwood Hills.

Elk

1987 saw similar harvest and hunter participation in the regular bulls-only season as in the previous year. Hunter success in the special seasons was similar to 1986 as well, but declined in the West Block of Cypress Hills Provincial Park and increased in the Porcupine Forest. A new special season was added to Wildlife Management Zone 59 on the west slopes of the Pasquia Hills.

Bear

Although liberal bear hunting opportunity was maintained in 1987, the harvest and hunter recreation days declined from the high levels of 1986. Non-resident hunting interest continued to grow with an increase of more than 30 per cent in licence sales from 1986.

Antelope

Growing antelope numbers permitted an increase of 17 per cent in the licence quota and a resultant increase in harvest and hunter recreation days.

Woodland Caribou

Woodland caribou hunting was closed province-wide in 1987 following closures in the southern portion of the range in 1986. Aerial surveys of the caribou range revealed low densities over large areas. Additional effort is planned for future years to assist in developing a provincial management plan for woodland caribou.

Barren-ground Caribou

The Beverly-Kaminuriak Caribou Management Board produced a plan to guide the management of the two herds that are shared by the Northwest Territories, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Herd monitoring revealed both populations were healthy and the Board approved two requests for commercial use of caribou in the Northwest Territories.

Upland Game

Following the mild 1986/87 winter and a successful 1987 nesting season, upland game bird populations were excellent during the 1987 hunting season. The sharp-tailed grouse harvest was similar to the previous year, while Hungarian partridge, ring-necked pheasant and ruffed grouse harvests increased. The ruffed grouse harvest almost doubled as the population neared the peak of its 10-year cycle. The pheasant harvest increased by 56 per cent from 1986 and the late hunting season was reintroduced in response to high populations.

Waterfowl

Duck harvest and hunter interest declined in 1987 largely due to low duck populations throughout the province. Although goose populations were excellent, hunter harvest declined slightly.

Wildlife Enforcement

Enforcement

This year, conservation officers contacted 29,301 hunters and trappers in the field and there were 775 wildlife-related convictions. Of the convictions, 39 were related to illegal night hunting and trafficking in wildlife.

Turn In Poachers (TIP) Program

The TIP Program was introduced in 1986 to combat the serious problem of poaching in Saskatchewan. It is designed to allow contact with a conservation officer in any area of the province 24 hours a day through a toll-free telephone number. Conservation officers react to TIP calls as quickly as possible.

Again this year, the TIP Program was publicized through television and radio public service announcements and a brochure distributed to wildlife clubs throughout the province.

Public response to the TIP Program has escalated rapidly during its second year of operation and has resulted in a larger number of hunting and fishing violators being discovered and prosecuted. In 1987/88, the TIP Program received 1,114 calls of which 894 required action. One hundred and fourteen charges were laid as a result of the TIP calls.

Program Accomplishments

Fisheries

Saskatchewan has 68 species of fish, 21 of which are economically important. Fisheries contribute to the recreation, tourism and renewable resource industries of the provincial economy.

About 250,000 anglers fish in Saskatchewan each year. Angling is a major tourist attraction serviced by a substantial outfitter industry. Annually, sport fishing generates an estimated $223 million in economic activity for the province.

In northern Saskatchewan approximately 1,400 commercial fishermen receive about $4 million for their annual harvest. The northern domestic fishery supports 700 families who depend upon fish for a portion of their diet. In addition, Treaty Indians have free access to the fishery resource for food purposes.

Fish Enhancement and Management

Enhancement

Operating from a special fund created by a 30 per cent impost on angling licences, the department initiated 16 new fish enhancement projects during the year. They included:

- development of a pike spawning marsh at Delaronde Lake;
- installation of aeration systems at Bolney, Birch and Lawlered Lakes, and Scott Reservoir;
- rehabilitation of Mid Lake, Moise Lake and e pond;
- portable hatchery operations for rainbow trout at Swift Current Creek, and for walleye at Tobacco Creek;
- installation of walleye spawning shoals in Lovering and Morin Lakes;
- rainbow trout stocking on Diefenbaker Lake.

Ongoing developments included stream habitat improvement at Pine Cree Creek and construction of a fishway on the Qu'Appelle River at the outlet of Katepwa Lake.

The department carried out 25 reconnaissance and feasibility investigations in preparation for future fish enhancement projects.

Feasibility testing to examine the potential to develop a rainbow trout fishery on Redberry Lake was abandoned. Test netting confirmed that the trout were unable to survive over winter in the exceptionally cool, saline waters of the lake.

The department is responsible for operating the 34 projects that have been developed since the program was initiated in 1984.

Fish Culture

A total of 224 waters were stocked with 25.7 million fish of nine species. The pamphlet entitled "1987 Stocked Waters" provides details of the program.

Regional Program Delivery

Department staff examined 115 waters during the summer to check fish population status and update fisheries management plans. The results were summarized in the pamphlet "Fish Facts 1987". During the winter an additional 147 waters were tested for dissolved oxygen conditions to determine future management needs, suitability for fisheries development, and forest cutting reserve requirements.

Effort was also devoted to evaluating the potential impacts of 103 new outfitting proposals, 96 commercial fishing requests, and 120 fish habitat related issues.

Fish Habitat Protection

This program examines and, where possible, prevents potentially harmful consequences of various development proposals on fish and fish habitat.

During the year, the department issued 92 Shoreland Alteration Permits and 71 Fish Habitat Alteration Permits.

Fisheries Research

A biological survey was carried out on Montreal Lake to examine a variety of lake and fishery characteristics. The information will be used to develop a fishery management plan for the lake.

The first phase of a two-year study of arctic grayling was completed. The study will improve the understanding of the ecology and harvest of arctic grayling so that the present management strategy can be assessed. Study methods include the tagging of fish, with return of tags by anglers a critical factor.

An assessment of walleye spawning habitat was undertaken with emphasis on methods of improving natural recruitment. Improving the reproductive potential of natural populations will be, in many cases, preferable to increasing fish numbers through stocking. This work will continue during the 1988/89 field season.

An inventory of brine shrimp populations was conducted to assess commercial development potential. The assessment confirmed existing brine shrimp population estimates, and did not indicate a significant sustained growth potential.

The department carried out an evaluation on the effects of rainbow trout cage culture on water quality in Besnard Lake. Although an increase in trubidity was noted in the area of cages, no detrimental impacts were observed.

A report on the experimental management of walleye rearing ponds was produced. The report detailed the

Successful fish-stocking efforts in 1987-88 will provide new opportunities for anglers.

findings of five years of field work designed to increase the productivity of walleye rearing ponds.

Interprovincial Management Agreement

Joint management plans for Cold Lake and Primrose Lake were developed by the department and Alberta's fisheries agency. The sport fishery component includes angling licence reciprocity and the adoption of common seasons and limits for Cold Lake. The respective commercial fisheries on Cold Lake and Primrose Lake have had quota changes implemented to ensure that combined Alberta and Saskatchewan harvests are within the sustainable yields.

Fisheries Revenues

In 1987 two initiatives were taken to increase the amount of provincial revenue collected for use of the fishery resource. Angling licence fees were increased by $5 for residents and $10 for non-residents. This increased licence revenues by approximately $1 million.

The royalty rates paid by commercial fishermen were increased to more accurately reflect relative species market values. This adjustment is expected to increase annual royalty revenues to approximately $100,000.

Sport Fisheries

Angling

Despite a reduction in the number of angling licences sold, angling continued to provide significant recreation opportunities during the year. Recreational use of the provincial fishery resulted in the sale of 170,000 angling licences for a revenue of slightly more than $2.8 million.

Sport Fishing Survey

Results of the 1985 Sport Fishing Survey were released during the year. The survey was part of a nationally co-ordinated study undertaken by all federal, provincial and territorial fisheries agencies. The major results of the Saskatchewan survey were:

- there were 249,000 active anglers in Saskatchewan in 1985, nine per cent more than 1980;
- Saskatchewan anglers fished a total of 1.9 million angler-days in 1985, 6.5 per cent fewer than 1980;
- anglers retained 4.7 million fish weighing 4.2 million kilograms in 1985, 14 per cent less than 1980. This is a reflection of the Sport Fish Conservation Program introduced in 1985;

Fishing is now a year round recreational activity for people of all abilities.

- anglers spent $71 million on sport fishing-related activities, 69 per cent more than 1980;
- anglers invested $152 million in land and equipment used wholly or partially for sportfishing, 148 per cent more than in 1980.

Commercial Fishery

Commercial Fishery Harvest

A total of 1,982 commercial fishing licences were issued during the year, resulting in a harvest of 3.4 million kilograms worth $3.9 million in initial payments to fishermen. Most of the production occurred in northern Saskatchewan where commercial fishing represents an important source of income. A decrease in production of 340,000 kilograms from last year was primarily due to a whitefish reduction program implemented by the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation (FFMC) to reduce whitefish inventory levels. The FFMC provided a bonus to fishermen who voluntarily reduced their whitefish catch. An additional $1.78 million was paid by the FFMC as a final payment to fishermen who delivered fish during the 1986/87 fiscal year.

Included in total commercial production are fish sold by commercial fishermen within Saskatchewan to clients other than the FFMC. Approximately 385,000 kilograms of fish worth $335,000 were sold in this manner.

Fifty-seven commercial bait fishermen harvested 7,000 kilograms of bait fish, valued at $40,000.

Ten brine shrimp licences were issued resulting in total production of 44,850 kilograms.

Fur farm fishing operations took 45,600 kilograms of fish to feed 1,570 fur bearing animals.

Commercial Fishing Production Incentive Program

The Commercial Fishing Production Incentive Program helps ease the high cost of transporting commercially caught fish from remote areas to market. In 1987, the program was restructured to reduce program costs, improve fiscal control, simplify administration and re-orient the program to northern needs and fisheries management objectives.

Major changes included:

- implementation of a zone system with uniform zone rates;
- elimination of walleye and sturgeon support;
- removal of cutter whitefish price support;
- increase in mullet price support;

Approximately $407,500 was provided under this program including $27,500 for mullet price support.

Fish Marketing Program

Under the Fish Marketing Program, seven special dealers were licenced to sell fish within Saskatchewan. More than $250,000 has been invested by these dealers in infrastructure and 10 to 12 person-years of employment have been created since inception of the program. Total sales volume by special dealers through the program was about 100,000 kilograms in 1987/88. Direct sales by commercial fishermen to consumers accounted for 285,000 kilograms.

More than 30 representatives of various segments of the fishery industry and related government programs attended a two-day fish marketing seminar in La Ronge. The seminar's objective was to introduce participants to a wide range of technical information and to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas, the discussion of development potentials, and the exploration of ways to work together for mutual benefit.

Aquaculture

Aquaculture or fish farming continued to emerge as a new industry in Saskatchewan. In 1987, 2,380 fish farming licences were issued of which 120 were commercial and 2,260 private. A total of 1,200,000 rainbow trout fingerlings were stocked. Commercial fish farmers grew an estimated 60,000 kilograms of fish.

Six brokers imported 665,500 rainbow trout fingerlings, while five private hatcheries produced 534,500 fingerlings in the spring of 1987. The private hatcheries imported 1.28 million eggs for subsequent sale as fingerlings.

Fifty-four Live Fish Import Permits were issued for the importation of rainbow trout, kokanee salmon and arctic chareggs, and rainbow trout fingerlings into the province.

Fisheries Enforcement

In 1987/88 a total of 40,428 anglers were contacted in the field by conservation officers, and there were 404 sport fisheries-related convictions.

In an effort to alleviate illegal use of small mesh gill nets in the northern commercial fishery, conservation officers checked 6,673 commercial nets and 991 domestic nets resulting in the seizure of 133 illegal small mesh nets.

Program Accomplishments

Arts and Multiculture

As participants or appreciators, Saskatchewan residents benefit socially and economically from artistic and multicultural endeavours in the province. The department encourages improved opportunities for participation in the performing, visual and literary arts, and in ethnic activities and programs.

Provincial Cultural Organization Development

During the year, two organizations received a total of $11,000 under the Provincial Cultural Organization Development Program. The grants assisted emerging cultural groups to develop province-wide programs and services in their disciplines.

Performing Arts

The Saskatchewan Talent Search and Saskatchewan Express were accomplished under the Performing Arts Program. More than 1,400 community amateur performers of all ages participated in the program's Talent Search. Fourteen grants for a total of $9,375 were given to regional recreation associations who assisted in hosting local talent shows. Saskatchewan Express toured summer fairs and exhibitions in Saskatchewan and played at Festival by the Sea in New Brunswick in August. Touring was undertaken with the financial co-operation of the Western Canada Lottery Corporation - Saskatchewan Division and participating fairs, exhibitions and local sponsors.

Resident Artist Program

Selected provincial cultural organizations sponsored professional artists to live and work in Saskatchewan communities through the Resident Artist Program. Up to $25,000 per residency was provided to support professionals who devote half their time to community artistic development and the other half to their own creative work. During the year, Estevan, Outlook, Yorkton, Prince Albert, Bellevue and Weyburn hosted resident artists.

Special Cultural Initiatives

The Special Cultural Initiatives Program helped increase access and awareness by assisting special projects and events. In 1987/88, 14 special projects totalling $29,000 were undertaken that stimulated interest and improvement in local organizational skills in the literary and performing arts of band, art councils and dance groups.

Immigrant Settlement Support

The Immigrant Settlement Support Program provided grants totalling $86,000 to the Regina, Saskatoon and Yorkton Open Door Societies and the Prince Albert Multicultural Council. These organizations co-ordinate volunteer activities to assist recent immigrants and refugees in Saskatchewan.

Heritage Languages

The department provided financial assistance and consulting services to ethnic organizations that offer heritage language instruction not offered by regular educational institutions. Seventy-one organizations received $70,840 to provide 2,103 students with instruction in one of 22 languages.

Summer Language Immersion Program

The department provided financial assistance totalling $20,074 to ethnic organizations to administer language immersion camps of at least 14 days duration. Six organizations hosted 386 students during the summer.

Saskatchewan youth displayed our rich multicultural background at RAMSAR.

The Jilin Dance Troupe provided a glimpse of the rich culture of Jilin, China, Saskatchewan's twin province.

Program Accomplishments

Forestry

Forests cover 29,900,000 hectares or 46 per cent of Saskatchewan's total area. Most of the province's forested lands are situated in the northern portion of the province and virtually all have been retained in public ownership. On Provincial Crown lands, the forest has been divided into two categories: the Commercial Forest Zone in the south and the Northern Reconnaissance Zone in the north. For reasons of timber quality and accessibility, the Reconnaissance Zone is not considered commercially available at this time.

Forest Production and Control

Forest Industry Production and Employment

Forest industry employment, including logging, mill and office positions, totalled about 2,236 person years during 1987/88. Indirect employment such as retail sales personnel, suppliers of intermediate goods to the forestry complex and civil servants totalled about 3,550 person years.

Harvesting operations, including salvage operations, resulted in the depletion of 2.93 million cubic metres during the year. In addition, 2.47 million cubic metres were lost to forest fire.

The value of forest products based on selling prices totalled more than $258 million.

Timber Administration

In response to the Elan Fire of 1987, the burn area was cruised and a salvage plan implemented. Saskatchewan Forest Products Corporation (SFPC) and local operators were encouraged to salvage as much material in the burn area as possible during the first year after the fire. Salvage material went to the SFPC plywood mill at Hudson Bay, Carrot River sawmill, La Ronge sawmill, local sawmill operators, and various post and rail operators.

In conjunction with Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd., small operator areas were identified in which small sawmill operators will be located for the harvest of sawlog volumes excluded from the agreement with Weyerhaeuser.

The Canadian Forest Service was encouraged to investigate factors regarding tree cover and renewal in the Cypress Hills to assist long-term vegetative cover planning.

Timber Supply Evaluation

Analyses of softwood and hardwood timber supplies for the five major supply areas in the province's western region were completed for use in the negotiations for a Forest Management License Agreement (FMLA) in this area. Other major accomplishments included the completion of timber supply analyses of those areas in which new forest inventory information was completed, and for the Cypress Hills and Lac La Ronge Provincial Parks. Also, wood supply availability was evaluated for a number of potential small scale forestry developments. A micro-computer-based geographic information system was obtained to produce geographically related timber supply information for small one-of-a-kind projects not suited for the major GIS.

Timber Control

Nine major forest industry operating plans and 43 supplementary harvesting proposals were approved. Provisions in recently-signed FMLAs with Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. and L & M Wood Products provided for the establishment of long-term resource supply plans for small independent forest industries.

With the co-operation of the forestry industry, the department directed the salvage of merchantable timber from spruce budworm damaged and firekilled forest stands. Together they established guidelines and strategies to deal with mixed-wood management on the province's east side, and supported wildlife activities regarding the forest road closure program.

Two scaling courses were presented during the year, one for private and government personnel and one for 25 students from the National Indian Forestry Institute in Meadow Lake.

Demands on the woodflow and timber permit information retrieval systems were significant with 12 major and 13 minor retrieval projects completed by request.

In 1987/88, there were 5,057 field permits, 1,105 timber permits and 367 work permits issued province-wide.

During the year, the department evaluated one environmental impact statement, one project proposal, two federal policies and two provincial policies impacting on Saskatchewan's forest resources.

Forest Enhancement and Protection

Canada/Saskatchewan Forest Resource Development Agreement (FRDA)

In 1987/88, approximately $3.7 million was expended in federal-provincial cost-shared and provincial direct projects. About $2.8 million of this was directed to planting 5.3 million seedlings, site preparation of 1,852 hectares for planting, scarifying 1,435 hectares, and surveying 3,653 hectares of denuded forest land.

The forest protection program expended $350,000 for operation and maintenance of the fire weather service, lightning detection system and computer operations.

Approximately $472,000 was spent in the first full year of operation and maintenance of the Geographic Information System.

Forestry's GIS system will depend on accurate data collection to realize its full potential.

Other projects were initiated in the areas of technology transfer, opportunity identification and public awareness. The federal direct contribution toward FRDA in 1987/88 was approximately $1.9 million.

Silviculture Programs

The department embarked on a plan to plant 50 million seedlings between 1988 and 1993. It is expected that the forest industry will contribute significantly toward this plan as it assumes new FMLA responsibilities.

The department consolidated its nursery program under the two forest nurseries at Prince Albert and Big River. The two nurseries produced 5.9 million seedlings with distribution primarily to provincial reforestation projects and forest companies.

During the year, approximately 3.3 million seedlings were planted under 10 contracts and 2.4 million seedlings were planted by the forest industries. Trees were also distributed to schools, youth groups, farm woodlots, parks and for promotional purposes.

In addition to tree planting, the forest industries reforested more than 1,600 hectares of denuded forest through use of various scarification methods.

Forest Fire Prevention and Suppression

During the 1987 fire season, 980 fires were extinguished. This represents a 65-per cent increase in fires compared to the previous 10-year average of 595 per year.

The 1987 forest fire year was considered one of the worst on record, with a total of 226,497 hectares of forest burned. In the primary protection zone, 76,148 hectares (0.3 per cent) were burned, of which 22,249 hectares were considered merchantable timber.

The air attack team, comprised of six Grumman trackers, three PBY-5A Cansos, and two CL215 Canadair Water Bombers dropped approximately 1.77 million litres of retardent, 4.16 litres of foam and 29.55 million litres of water on 969 fires.

The department air attack team was directly supported by privately-owned, long-term contracted aircraft consisting of three S55T Sikorsky helicopters, one 206 B Bell helicopter, one Astar 350D helicopter, two S58 Sikorsky helicopters and three Beach Baron fixed wing aircraft. Additional air attack support was provided by the provinces of Newfoundland, Manitoba and British Columbia and the Yukon and Northwest Territories. The majority of the helicopter hours were used in conjunction with five RIACTs (Regional Initial Attack Control Teams). Helicopters worked on the fires primarily to transport firefighters and to bucket water into "hot spots", as well as for aerial smoke patrol. Helicopters dropped 43.23 million litres of water onto forest fires this season.

A total of 360 people received training related to suppression of forest fires. Courses involved all levels of fire fighting and fire management.

Complementing the extended fire weather service were the services of a meteorologist as part of an agreement with the federal Atmospheric Weather Services Department.

In addition, studies of the use of radar weather systems and Landsat satellite imagery systems, acquired from the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, were undertaken to assist with forest fire detection.

Insect and Disease Monitoring and Control

A monitoring program for various insects continued. The jack pine budworm infestation has collapsed in most areas except the Nisbet Provincial Forest. The infestation of spruce budworm has slowly increased in previously infested areas. Harvesting programs continued to reduce the impact of infestation.

The forest tent caterpillar infestation increased significantly over all areas of the commercial forest and over much of the northern agricultural zone.

The mountain pine beetle population in the Cypress Hills is at an all-time low with no beetle attacks observed on pheremone-baited trees.

The Dutch Elm Disease (DED) surveillance program continued in the south of the province. Most of the urban centres are now conducting surveys of their elm populations. No incidence of DED has been found, however, eight European elm bark beetles, the carrier of the disease, were captured in Regina.

Forest Inventory

During the year, the forest inventory program, using the Geographic Information System installed in March, 1987, began the process of automating its data capture, storage and retrieval processes.

This process operated in an integrated resource management environment which addresses not only timber management and renewal aspects of forestry, but also the overall management of all forest-related resources and activities.

A major initiative during the year saw the formulation of policies and procedures which will improve the timeliness of data base update information. The initiative included full participation of the forest industry.

Financial Statement

This financial statement includes only the revenue and expenditures directly recorded in the Consolidated Fund.

Receipts	1986/87	1987/88*
Fisheries	$ 1,954,577	$ 2,734,959
Wildlife	3,661,416	4,171,700
Lands	248,271	207,592
Forestry	4,058,952	3,903,013
Miscellaneous	2,205,734	3,488,284
Lottery Licences	+	8,977,828
Total	$ 12,128,950	$ 23,483,376

Disbursements		
Ordinary	$ 57,490,167	$ 102,311,186
Capital	3,546,687	1,560,000
Total	$ 61,036,854	$ 103,871,186

* In 1987/88 the Departments of Parks and Renewable Resources and Culture and Recreation were amalgamated.

\+ In the 1986/87 Culture and Recreation Annual Report.

Tables

Table No. 1 Forest Industry Employment April 1/87 - March 31/88

Where Employed	Person Years
	Direct Employment
Office	254.2
Plant or Mill	1189.5
Woodlands	
— Company	41.8
— Contractors	750.4
Total Direct	**2235.9**
Indirect Employment	**3555.1**
Total	**5791.0**

Table No. 2 Value of Forest Products

Product	Volume Used In Production (m^3)	Value ($/m^3$)	Total Value 1987/88 ($)	Total Value 1986/87 ($)
Sawtimber	1,058,432	40	42,723,608	44,657,106
Posts	45,301	194	8,788,394	5,639,882
Poles	26,098	36	939,528	127,746
Rails	15,451	78	1,205,178	358,556
Ties	2,594	237	614,778	488,086
Piling Round Timber	15,373	48	737,904	198,146
Fuelwood	144,663	16	2,314,608	1,581,266
Waferboard, Plywood, Kraft Pulp	1,713,552	136	201,664,983	212,376,056
Total	**3,021,464**	**86***	**258,988,981**	265,426,844

* average value of forest products/m^3 produced in Saskatchewan

Table No. 3 Forest Revenue (from Provincial Forests and Provincial Lands) from April 1/87 - March 31/88

Dues, Fees and Royalties		
Pulpwood		
Weyerhaeuser	$ 646,652.64	
Other Operators	159,177.09	$ 805,829.73
Sawtimber		
Simpson Timber	$ 957,990.09	
Saskatchewan Forest Products	111,581.17	
Meadow Lake Sawmill	76,093.97	
L & M Wood Products	39,165.55	
Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd.	131,632.20	
Other Operators	115,845.10	$ 1,432,308.08
Other Products		
Saskatchewan Forest Products	$ 1,289,146.60	
L & M Wood Products	42,402.94	
Lehner Wood Preservers	15,545.02	
MacMillan Bloedel	68,083.46	
Other Operators	70,973.75	$ 1,486,151.86
Total Dues, Fees and Royalties		**$ 3,724,289.67**
Licences and Permits[1]	$ 157,770.58	
Penalties and Interest[2]	$ 14,898.02	
Sales and Services[3]	$ 6,055.13	
Other Charges and Levies[4]	$ 0.00	**$ 178,723.73**
Grand Total for Forests		**$ 3,903,013.40**

[1] Includes sawmill licences, Forest Management Licence, grazing, timber, hay, wild rice, peat and sphagrum moss permits.

[2] Includes waste of merchantable timber, overcut timber dues, timber seizures sales, overcut hay dues, hay seizure sales.

[3] Includes timber sales and other services.

[4] Includes fire prevention levy and ground rent charges.

Table No. 4 Provincial Forest Fire Summary

Cause	No. of Fires	Total % of Fires	Area Burnt (ha)	% of Total Area Burned
Recreation	156	28.5	816.84	1.1
Resident	50	9.1	473.15	.6
Forest Industry	13	2.4	165.80	.2
Railroads	0	0	0	—
Other Industry	3	.5	.08	—
Incendiary	149	27.2	2,189.85	2.9
Miscellaneous	19	3.5	128.05	.2
Lightning	139	25.4	72,368.09	95.0
Unknown	19	3.4	6.76	—
Total	**548**	**100.0**	**76,148.62**	**100**

Table No. 5 Tree Planting and Scarification 1987/88

Tree Planting	No. of Trees Planted	No. of Hectares Planted
Forestry Branch		
Connell Creek	1,205,800	758
Akosane	1,213,000	652
SPRC Regions		
Meadow Lake	100,200	102
Prince Albert	776,500	271
Total SPRC Tree Planting	3,395,500	**1,783**
Industry		
Weyerhaeuser	1,643,368	935
Simpson Timber	373,000	211
Sask. Forest Products	244,000	104
L & M Wood Products	90,100	49
Meadow Lake Sawmill	50,000	27
McMillan Bloedel	1,500	1
Total Industry Planting	**2,401,968**	**1,327**
Total Tree Planting	**5,797,468**	**3,110**
Scarification		
Weyerhaeuser		1,435
Sask. Forest Products		199
Total Hectares Scarified		**1,634**
Reforestation Summary		
Area Planted - Government	1,783	
Area Planted - Industry	1,327	
Area Scarified	1,634	
Total Area Reforested	**4,744**	

Table No. 6 Estimated Depletion of Standing Timber (cubic metres)

Region	By Use	By Fire (within the Provincial Forest)	Total 1987/88	1986/87
Hudson Bay	1,194,064	13,174.9	1,207,238.9	1,044,520
Prince Albert	1,396,860	2,030,678.7	3,427,538.7	1,536,251
Meadow Lake	311,269	36,122.5	347,391.5	434,818
La Ronge	109,416	393,848.1	503,264.1	122,634
Melville	1,929	—	1,929	2,477
Saskatoon	339	—	339	480
Regina	393	—	393	373
Swift Current	7,194	—	7,194	2,362
Total	**3,021,464**	**2,473,824.2**	**5,495,288.2**	**3,143,915**

Table No. 7 Provincial Parks*: Number of Vehicle Entries, 1977-87 (Victoria Day Weekend to Labour Day)

Location	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Blackstrap	19,625	12,165	10,526	18,542	17,891	16,408	15,032	14,569	14,402	19,707
Buffalo Pound	48,166	41,506	38,387	44,473b	40,973	33,139	37,285	29,192	32,400	27,703
Cable Lake	98,918	86,291g	131,126g	218,938	237,536	137,669	72,408d	49,258	56,697	109,500
Crooked Lake	8,808	9,978	10,604	11,640	15,959	13,362	24,162	13,821	12,046	11,217
Cypress Hills	55,464g	56,638	64,579	77,911g	74,969	73,402	61,586	49,457	60,678	50,663
Danielson	28,375g	40,486	30,483	35,852	39,692	32,899	36,048	30,329	29,656	26,117
Douglas	12,184g	12,400	18,685	23,625	23,906	21,217	22,531	21,455	15,013	10,174
Duck Mountain	96,075	115,929	89,198	72,698	85,122	101,272	81,332	80,881	78,427	82,372
Echo Valley	83,368	102,167	80,544	93,162	52,940	54,502	66,959	56,677	23,590	48,118
Good Spirit Lake	35,316	47,147	32,124	31,568g	33,767	31,576	36,671	35,144	38,590	35,150
Greenwater Lake	39,548	40,860	37,493	35,400	35,500g	35,600	34,724g	36,102g	40,082	40,251
Katepwa Point	12,027	14,378	7,357	6,636	14,716	11,231	13,948	9,971	8,980	16,272
Lac La Ronge	51,882	47,961	26,248a	N/A	5,060f	19,179a	44,268a	42,782	30,800#	32,307
Makwa Lake	90,783	86,224	93,918	104,247	121,949	86,455	101,806	36,725f	34,557	37,587
Meadow Lake	89,086	75,137	75,526	110,366	78,735a	75,535	79,154	83,223	79,705	88,880
Moose Mountain	159,779	145,931a	160,857	150,091	143,681	130,857	146,771	139,600	172,322	178,057
Nipawin	15,980	13,514g	13,162g	34,935b	17,562a	12,377	12,498	13,970	8,785	7,189
Pike Lake	56,506	41,157	44,513	47,105	42,239g	38,442	32,191	33,291	48,436	37,158
Rowan's Ravine	43,049	27,919	25,336	27,195	40,062	26,675	26,557	22,631	13,620	18,123
Sask. Landing	38,588	41,579	52,993	57,143	45,042	53,253	51,047	54,152	57,440	60,511
The Battlefords	63,943	55,310g	52,341	52,857	58,164	65,281	57,149	77,995	66,198	55,579
Totals (21)	1,147,470	1,114,677	1,096,000	1,254,384	1,225,465	1,070,331	1,054,927	931,225	922,424	992,635

* - Provincial Parks for which visitation data is available, as per revisions to *The Parks Act*, 1986
a - 1 less traffic counter than previous year
b - 1 more traffic counter than previous year
c - 2 more traffic counters than previous year
d - 2 less traffic counters than previous year
f - 3 less traffic counters than previous year
g - Figures have been adjusted from those previously reported
\# - All monthly figures for 1986 have been revised due to the removal of Missinipe Campground

Table No. 8 Big Game Harvest & Recreation Days By Species: 1987

	1987	
	Harvest	Rec Days.
*White-tailed Deer	29,399	157,212
Moose	3,379	42,517
Elk	814	16,986
Mule Deer	8,058	21,418
Antelope	2,950	6,811
*Woodland Caribou	* 0	0
Black Bear	1,671	20,386

*Season closed in 1987

Table No. 9 Game Bird Harvest & Recreation Days By Species: 1987

	1987	
	Harvest	Rec Days.
Ducks	135,977	48,667
Geese	133,052	46,378
Sandhill Crane	4,774	1,117
Sharp-tailed Grouse	78,210	26,372
Hungarian Partridge	103,903	26,950
Ruffed Grouse	89,522	26,950
Spruce Grouse	14,213	3,838
Pheasant	16,419	7,166

Table No. 10 Hunting and Trapping Licence Sales and Revenues

	Number	Revenue
Wildlife Habitat Certificate	74,504	$ 676,391
Game Bird		
Saskatchewan Resident Game Bird	35,190	320,313
Canadian Resident Game Bird	2,029	98,096
Non-resident Game Bird	3,895	377,448
Total Game Bird	**41,114**	**$ 795,857**
Big Game		
1st Saskatchewan Resident Barren-ground Caribou	36	700
2nd Saskatchewan Resident Barren-ground Caribou	25	500
1st Saskatchewan Resident Bear	3,817	55,374
2nd Saskatchewan Resident Bear	393	5,880
1st Canadian Resident Bear	92	4,890
2nd Canadian Resident Bear	12	1,070
1st Non-resident Bear	891	86,832
2nd Non-resident Bear	123	13,174
1st Saskatchewan Resident White-tailed Deer	41,533	1,185,277
1st Canadian Resident White-tailed Deer	438	54,381
1st Non-resident White-tailed Deer	253	62,386
2nd Saskatchewan Resident White-tailed Deer	4,453	128,827
2nd Canadian Resident White-tailed Deer	18	2,242
2nd Non-resident White-tailed Deer	71	17,674
1st Saskatchewan Antlerless White-tailed Deer	339	10,110
Saskatchewan Resident Elk	2,198	64,547
Saskatchewan Resident Regular Moose	8,653	255,199
Guided Moose: Canadian and Non-resident	217	67,950
Big Game Draw		
Special Elk	1,288	64,300
Special Moose	2,133	106,000
Special Moose Archery	43	2,150
Antelope	3,461	120,820
Antelope Archery	252	8,820
Either-sex Mule Deer	6,857	239,050
Either-sex Mule Deer Archery	841	29,365
Antlerless Mule Deer	2,032	70,875
Antlerless Mule Deer Archery	52	1,820
Muzzleloading Either-sex Mule Deer	146	3,640
Muzzleloading Antlerless Mule Deer	135	4,480
Total Big Game	80,802	$ 2,668,333
Trapping		
South Saskatchewan Fur	10,311	299,584
North Fur Conservation Area	2,721	28,084
Total Trapping	13,032	$ 327,668
Total Receipts, Game and Fur Licences	209,452	$ 4,468,249

Table 11 1987/88 Fish and Wildlife Development Fund*

	Fisheries	Wildlife	Total
Opening Fund Balance	$ 36,540	$ 811,127	$ 847,667
Revenues	840,120	1,364,895	2,205,015
Expenditures	558,200	688,206	1,246,406
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	281,920	676,689	958,609
Ending Fund Balance	318,460	1,487,816	1,806,276

* These are unaudited figures

Table No. 12 Fisheries Licence Sales 1987-88

Sport	Number Sold	Dollar Revenue
Resident	148,156	$ 2,222,340
Non-Resident	20,122	603,660
One Day	1,804	12,628
Total	**170,082**	**2,838,628**
Fish Processing Plant	6	$ 150
Commercial Net	1,986	27,279
Brine Shrimp	10	200
Bait Fish	66	1,240
Fish Farm		
Private	2,260	—
Commercial	120	1,545
Fur Farm	2	328
Total	**4,450**	**30,742**
Domestic		
Domestic Net	568	3,045

Table No. 13 Commercial Fish Production and Value 1987-88

Species	Kgs	Lake Value
Whitefish	817,410	$ 626,953
Walleye	551,806	1,420,268
Pike	981,368	1,022,726
Trout	438,229	626,340
Other	645,757	189,445
Total	**3,434,570**	**$3,885,732**

Table No. 14 Summary of Fish Stocking 1987-88

Species	Number Stocked	Number of Waters Stocked
Walleye		
Fry	24,104,000	70
Fingerlings	344,024	10
Adults	90	1
Brook Trout		
Fingerlings	77,900	37
Catchables	150	1
Brown Trout		
Fingerlings	2,630	1
Catchables	150	1
Kokanee Salmon Fingerlings	19,300	2
Lake Trout Fingerlings	29,500	1
Rainbow Trout		
Fingerlings	844,401	63
Catchables	10,003	5
Adults	69	1
Splake Trout Fingerlings	158,100	19
Northern Pike		
Fingerlings	81,661	5
Adults	29	1
Perch Adults	10,703	6
Total	**25,682,710**	**224**

Table No. 15 Grants

Grants	
The Saskatchewan Arts Board	$ 1,904,400*
The Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts	1,042,000
The City of Saskatoon in respect of a deficit incurred and for the operation of the Saskatoon Centennial Auditorium	300,000
Regional Parks	2,345,000
Agencies and organizations concerned with resource conservation, safety and promotion	534,797
The Western Development Museums	1,127,000
Arts, Multicultural, Heritage and Museums	813,794**
Sport and Recreation Programs	1,173,300***
Provincial Cultural and Recreational Facilities	1,999,940
New Careers Corporation	2,877,400
Saskatchewan Archives Board	640,000
Total Grants	**$ 14,757,631**

* This includes $532,400 paid from Arts, Multiculturalism, Heritage and Museums.

** This does not include $532,400 paid to the Saskatchewan Arts Board.

*** This does not include three cheques totalling $750 that were returned during 1988/89 fiscal year.